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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/735,330

**Applicant(s)**

BRAWN ET AL.

**Examiner**

CHAD DICKERSON

**Art Unit**

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-15,17-24,27-39,41-53,56-64,67-74,76,78,79 and 81-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5-15,17-24,27-39,41-53,56-64,67-74,76,78,79 and 81-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15, 17-24, 27-39, 41-53, 56-64, 67-74, 76, 78, 79 and 81-84 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The reference of Koga is being replaced by the reference of Tabata '843. This reference is believed to cover more features in combination with the Kremer '365 reference. Tabata '843 discloses entering binding and organization information before the job is scanned into copier<sup>1</sup>. With the information being entered before scanning, the image data is generated concurrently with the storage of binding and other information related to the image data. This reference combined with the Kremer reference is believed to disclose the feature of entering a beginning sequence location for a binding element prior to the generation of the electronic images. Therefore, the Examiner believes that combination of the Tabata and Kremer references disclose the features of the independent claims.

In addition, the Examiner has replaced the reference of Nakagiri '826 for the Murata '659 reference. The Nakagiri reference discloses the feature of storing a program that contributes in displaying image data and an editing program to manipulate the displayed information<sup>2</sup>. With the Nakagiri '826 reference disclosing this feature, the Examiner believes that claim limitations related to this feature are disclosed.

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<sup>1</sup> See Tabata '843 at col. 22, ll. 15-55.

<sup>2</sup> See Nakagiri '826 at col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 11-40.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 63, 64, 67-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 63 is considered to be non-statutory since the claim is construed to cover both non-statutory and statutory subject matter. It is recommended that the claim language in the claim be amended by adding the limitation of "non-transitory" to the claim language in order to narrow the claim to only cover statutory elements or embodiments of the computer readable medium disclosed in the invention. Claims 64 and 67-73 are rejected based on their dependency.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 17-19, 24, 27-30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 42-44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 53, 56, 58-60, 63, 64, 67, 69-71, 74, 78, 81 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata '843 (USP 5717843) in view of Kremer '365 (US Pub No 2001/0043365).

Re claim 1: Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images of a collection of documents by a user, comprising:

a scanner configured to substantially concurrently:

generate electronic images of a series documents **(i.e. the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58)**; and

print copies of the collection of documents **(i.e. in the system, when a plurality of documents are being scanned, a plurality of outputs are printed corresponding to the input documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-55)**; and

a control system connected to the scanner **(i.e. the CPU in the copier is connected to the scanner in the system since it controls all aspects of the copier; see col. 13, ll. 40-58)**, wherein the control system is configured to store the electronic images and a set of binding information for the collection of documents as a digital representation of the collection of documents in a memory concurrently with the generation of the electronic images **(i.e. in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the information regarding the stapling and print hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs**

**the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56), wherein the set of binding information includes:**

**a location of a binding element in the series of documents (i.e. the binding information includes the stapling and punch hole position, which are considered as the location of binding elements within a series of documents; see col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56); and**

**a type of binding element (i.e. the system is used to specify a stapler for binding pages of a document together or a punch hole. The punch hole is used to bind documents together with a binder in a folder. The copier also allows the user to specify either one of these binding elements to be placed on a printed document through the marking of a document position to place the binding element; col. 11, ll. 10-26 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56); and**

**an interface linked to the scanner and the control system (i.e. the interface shown in figure 12 is linked to the scanner and controller within the copier device; see col. 20, ll. 26-64), wherein the interface is configured to allow the user to:**

**enter a location for the binding element prior to the generation of the electronic images (i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

enter an ending sequence location for the binding element (i.e. **when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a long-term memory, a sequence location, enter a beginning sequence location; and enter an ending sequence location for the binding element after the electronic images have been generated; wherein the organizational data relates the binding information to a sequence location within the collection of documents.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a long-term memory (i.e. **the Kremer reference discloses using a server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]),**

a sequence location, enter a beginning sequence location (i.e. **like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a**

**document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]),**

**and enter an ending sequence location for the binding element after the electronic images have been generated (i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]).**

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document, printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images and providing a long-term memory for storage of image data.



The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 2: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, wherein the scanner is configured to generate and store the electronic images in accordance with a preselected set of default parameters, wherein the default parameters include a default storage location (i.e. **in the system, the invention generates electronic images through the scanning process and the image data is automatically stored in the CPU internal memory and the image processing internal memory with binding information when the image data is being processed in a desired manner; see col. 17, ll. 33-50 and col. 24, ll. 25-38**).

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach in the long term memory.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses in the long term memory (i.e. **the Kremer reference discloses using a**

**server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of information stored in the long-term memory, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have a print job archived in a document library for retrieval and manipulation of documents stored over a period of time (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0029]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, the interface is further configured to display multiple binding element types for selection (**i.e. in the Tabata reference, several types of binding options are able to be selected by the user. The user may be able to select a single stapling on a document or a double stapling method for a document. Different stapling positions introduce multiple binding element types for selection. The user is also able to choose a punch hole binding option; see col. 11, ll. 10-26 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 7: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface connected to the scanner (**i.e. the display is connected to the scanning device of the copier; see fig. 12)** configured to:

initiate the generation of the electronic images (i.e. **the copier can be initiated to generate electronic images of documents when the user actuates the copy start key on the copier; see col. 23, ll. 9-23**).

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach present the electronic images for review.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses present the electronic images for review (i.e. **the Kremer reference contains the feature of reviewing electronic images generated from the scanning process; see ¶ [0025]-[0029]**).

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to present the electronic images for review, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to allow an operator or user to manage and edit a document through a computer or copier device after the images have been generated through the scanning process (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0029]).

Re claim 12: Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of a collection of documents, comprising:

generating electronic images of the documents (i.e. **the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**);

entering organizational data and binding information for the collection of documents (i.e. in the system, the Tabata '843 reference discloses the ability obtain information about a document to be scanned, such as the number of pages, and the binding information; see col. 22, ll. 1-55), comprising:

entering a location for a binding element prior to the generation of the electronic images (i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56); and

entering an ending sequence location for the binding element (i.e. when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);

storing the binding information pertaining to the collection of documents in a memory concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents (i.e. in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the

**information regarding the stapling and print hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56),**

**storing the organizational data to the memory concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13); and**

**storing the electronic images in the memory (i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses storing scanned image data or electronic images within the internal memory of the CPU or the image processing section during the processing of image data; see col. 24, ll. 8-12); and**

**making a physical copy of the documents substantially concurrently with the generation of the electronic images of the documents (i.e. the Tabata '843 reference discloses the feature of printing information after the information is scanned into the copier; see col. 23, ll. 8-27).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a long-term memory, a sequence location, entering a beginning sequence location; and entering an ending sequence location for the binding element after the electronic images have been generated; wherein the organizational data relates the binding information to a sequence location within the collection of documents.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a long-term memory (**i.e. the Kremer reference discloses using a server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]**),

a sequence location, enter a beginning sequence location (**i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]**),

and enter an ending sequence location for the binding element after the electronic images have been generated (**i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a**

**document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]);**

wherein the organizational data relates the binding information to a sequence location within the collection of documents **(i.e. the Kremer reference discloses organizing the documents in a manner that may change the layout or other features related to the output of the page. Other organizational data includes designating a certain finishing option for particular pages that may relate to the binding type selected by the user. The particular pages associated with a certain binding performs the feature of having a sequence location within a collection of documents to designate a start and end of document binding; see ¶ [0029]-[0034]).**

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document, printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function

as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images, providing a long-term memory for storage of image data and having organizational data relate to binding information.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 17: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, wherein storing the at least one of the location and the type of the binding element includes selecting a corresponding binding element from multiple binding element options on a graphical interface (i.e. **Tabata '843 discloses having different types of stapling options to choose from when selecting the stapling element for finishing.** **The system also offers a punch hole for a document placed in a binder. The image processing apparatus stores the location of the finishing element and the**



**type to be used on the scanned images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 18: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising performing quality control on the electronic images concurrently with the generation of the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses performing quality control on the electronic images concurrently with the generation of the electronic images **(i.e. the Kremer reference is used to perform quality control on scanned images that appear on the monitor of the store front computer (114). As the images are scanned, the images can be reviewed, which performs the feature of quality control, on the store front computer; see ¶ [0029] and [0030]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of performing quality control on the electronic images concurrently with the generation of the electronic images, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the computer as the image is scanned into the system that is directly connected to the store front computer (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 18, and the interface is configured to initiate the generating of the electronic images (**i.e. the user interface on the copier initiates the generation of the electronic images through the actuation of a Copy start button; see col. 24, ll. 25-col. 25, ll. 56**).

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein performing quality control on the electronic images is performed on an interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein performing quality control on the electronic images is performed on an interface (**i.e. the Kremer reference is used to perform quality control on scanned images that appear on the monitor of the store front computer (114). As the images are scanned, the images can be reviewed, which performs the feature of quality control, on the store front computer; see ¶ [0029] and [0030]**).

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein performing quality control on the electronic images is performed on an interface, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the computer as the image is scanned into the system that is directly connected to the store front computer (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 24: Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system, comprising:

a scanner configured to generate a collection of electronic images of a set of documents (i.e. **the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58;**

a control system connected to the scanner and configured to substantially concurrently: store the collection of electronic images memory (i.e. **the system of Tabata '843 discloses storing scanned image data or electronic images within the internal memory of the CPU or the image processing section during the processing of image data; see col. 24, ll. 8-12),**

binding information for the set of documents (i.e. **in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the information regarding the stapling and punch hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56)** and organizational data pertaining to the set of documents in a memory (i.e. **when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading**

**section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, II. 1-col. 23, II. 13), and**

**generate physical copies of the images (i.e. the Tabata '843 reference discloses the feature of printing information after the information is scanned into the copier; see col. 23, II. 8-27); and**

**an interface linked to the scanner and the control system (i.e. the interface shown in figure 12 is linked to the scanner and controller within the copier device; see col. 20, II. 26-64), wherein the interface is configured to allow the user to:**

**enter a location for the binding element prior to the generation of the electronic images (i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, II. 1-col. 23, II. 13 and col. 24, II. 24-col. 25, II. 56);**

**enter an ending sequence location for the binding element (i.e. when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, II. 1-col. 23, II. 13 and col. 24, II. 24-col. 25, II. 56).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a long-term memory, a sequence location, entering a beginning sequence location; and entering an ending sequence location for the binding element after the electronic images have been generated; wherein the organizational data relates the binding information to a sequence location within the collection of documents.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a long-term memory (i.e. the Kremer reference discloses using a server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]),

wherein the organizational data comprises relating the binding information to a sequence location within the set of documents (i.e. the Kremer reference discloses organizing the documents in a manner that may change the layout or other features related to the output of the page. Other organizational data includes designating a certain finishing option for particular pages that may relate to the binding type selected by the user. The particular pages associated with a certain binding performs the feature of having a sequence location within a collection of documents to designate a start and end of document binding; see ¶ [0029]-[0034]); and

a sequence location, enter a beginning sequence location (i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system (same field of endeavor). However, in the

**reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]],**

**and enter an ending sequence location for the binding element after the electronic images have been generated (i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]).**

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document, printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the

binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images, providing a long-term memory for storage of image data and having organizational data relate to binding information.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 27: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the organizational data includes at least one of descriptive information of the electronic image, document range information, and duplex information (**i.e. the system discloses containing information about the scanned image data such as the type of finishing element to use on the document and the number of pages of the document, which can be considered as range information; see col. 22, ll. 1-55).**

Re claim 28: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the scanner comprises a multi-function device **(i.e. the reference discloses a scanner within a copier, which is considered as a multi-function device; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 29: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the scanner and the control system are integrated into a single machine **(i.e. since the system involves a copier device, the scanner and the control system are incorporated within a single machine; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 30: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach an imaging system according to claim 27, wherein the organizational data further comprises at least one flag associated with an individual image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the organizational data further comprises at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. the system of Kremer specifically discloses containing flags that are associated with image or document characteristics specific to a certain page; see ¶ [0034] and [0051]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the organizational data further comprises at least one flag associated with an individual



image, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have pages within the document contain a flag corresponding to a specific processing feature specific to that page (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0034]).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising an interface connected to the control system, wherein the interface is configured to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images and transfer the commands and organizational information to the control system (**i.e. the user interface receives information regarding a document to be scanned and instructions regarding the copying of the document. The received information is then sent to the control system from the interface or input section of the invention; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 34: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 32, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (**i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses identifying that a stapler or a punch hole is being used as the binding element within the system; see col. 24, ll. 30-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 35: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising a display connected to the control system (**i.e. the input section relates to the display in figure 12 and the display is connected to the control section of the copier; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**).

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display (**i.e. the Kremer reference discloses a computer connected to a scanner and electronic images generated are displayed on the computer for correction of any errors. In addition, the instructions regarding the production of the print job can also be provided by the store front computer. Lastly, the job preparation terminal can display the image data of the job and the actual layout of the job, which is shown in figure 16; see ¶ [0022]-[0030]**).

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the system computers as the image is scanned into the system

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or rearrange the layout of the actual scanned document (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, further comprising a printer connected to the control system configured to print the images (**i.e. the copier contains a printing device that is connected to the control section in order to output scanned images; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**).

Re claim 39: Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system for making images of documents by a user, comprising:

a scanner configured to generate the images (**i.e. the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**) and substantially concurrently generate physical copies of the images (**i.e. the Tabata '843 reference discloses the feature of printing information after the information is scanned into the copier; see col. 23, ll. 8-27**);

an interface linked to the scanner and configured to receive organizational information from the user regarding an organization of the documents (**i.e. the user is able to enter in information such as the binding information or the number of pages to which the binding will be applied. The different types of information entered are considered as organizational information entered by the user at an**

**interface that is linked to the copier device; see col. 24, ll. 25-col. 25, ll. 56),**

wherein the organizational information comprises:

binding information (i.e. in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the information regarding the stapling and print hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);

range information (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13);

image description information (i.e. on the user interface, the user can enter in the image size change rate. This rate can be considered as image description

**information since this information describes the size change of image data; see col. 20, ll. 26-64); and**

a control system connected to the scanner and the interface (**i.e. the scanner is connected to the copier's interface and the control system; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**), wherein the control system is configured to:

receive the organizational information from the interface (**i.e. the user enters in binding information, the amount of pages in a document and image size change information, which are all considered as organizational information; see col. 20, ll. 26-64**), wherein

a location for the binding element is received from the interface prior to the generation of the electronic images (**i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56**);

an ending sequence location for the binding element is received from the interface (**i.e. when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56**);

generate organizational data based on the organizational information (i.e. **the system generates organizational information based on the organizational information entered in at the interface; see col. 20, ll. 26-64;**

associate the organizational data with the images concurrently with the generation of the images (i.e. **the information regarding the binding, image size change rate and the number of pages in a document is entered in before the scanning process. This information is concurrently associated with the images as the information is scanned into the system; see col. 20, ll. 26-64 and col. 22, ll. 1-55); and**

store the organizational data and the images in a memory (i.e. **when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a long-term memory, a sequence location, a beginning sequence location; and an ending sequence location for the binding element is received from the interface after the generation of the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a long-term memory (i.e. **the Kremer reference discloses using a server or**

**a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]),**

**a sequence location, a beginning sequence location (i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]), and**

**an ending sequence location for the binding element is received from the interface after the generation of the electronic images (i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]).**

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document,

printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images and providing a long-term memory for storage of image data.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 42: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the scanner comprises a multi-function device (**i.e. the reference discloses a scanner within a copier, which is considered as a multi-function device; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**).

Re claim 43: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.



Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the scanner and the control system are integrated into a single machine (**i.e. the scanner used in the copier and the control section are integrated into a single multifunction device; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**).

Re claim 44: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image (**i.e. the system of Kremer specifically discloses containing flags that are associated with image or document characteristics specific to a certain page; see ¶ [0034] and [0051]**).

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have pages within the document contain a flag corresponding to a specific processing feature specific to that page (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0034]).

Re claim 46: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in an individual document, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual **(i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses identifying that a stapler or a punch hole is being used as the binding element within the system; see col. 24, ll. 30-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 47: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, further comprising a display connected to the control system **(i.e. the input section relates to the display in figure 12 and the display is connected to the control section of the copier; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display **(i.e. the Kremer reference discloses a computer connected to a scanner and electronic images generated are displayed on the computer for correction of any errors. In addition, the instructions regarding the production of the print job can also be provided by the store front**

**computer. Lastly, the job preparation terminal can display the image data of the job and the actual layout of the job, which is shown in figure 16; see ¶ [0022]-[0030]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the control system is configured to selectively provide the images and the organizational data to the display, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the system computers as the image is scanned into the system or rearrange the layout of the actual scanned document (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 48: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, further comprising a printer connected to the control system and configured to print the images **(i.e. the copier contains a printing device that is connected to the control section in order to output scanned images; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 51: Tabata '843 discloses a computer system configured to:

control a scanner to generate image data corresponding to a set of images **(i.e. the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58);**

control the scanner to make a physical copy of the images substantially concurrently with generating the image data **(i.e. the Tabata '843 reference discloses the feature of printing information after the information is scanned into the copier; see col. 23, ll. 8-27);**

receive organizational information relating to the images **(i.e. the user is able to enter in information such as the binding information or the number of pages to which the binding will be applied. The different types of information entered are considered as organizational information entered by the user at an interface that is linked to the copier device; see col. 24, ll. 25-col. 25, ll. 56)**, wherein the organizational information comprises:

binding information **(i.e. in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the information regarding the stapling and print hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56) comprising:**

a location for the binding element received prior to the generation of the electronic images **(i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the**

**generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

**an ending sequence location for the binding element received (i.e. when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

**range information (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13); and**

**image description information (i.e. on the user interface, the user can enter in the image size change rate. This rate can be considered as image description information since this information describes the size change of image data; see col. 20, ll. 26-64);**

**generate organizational data associated with the images according to the organizational information substantially concurrently with the generation of the images**

(i.e. the information regarding the binding, image size change rate and the number of pages in a document is entered in before the scanning process. This information is concurrently associated with the images as the information is scanned into the system; see col. 20, ll. 26-64 and col. 22, ll. 1-55); and

store the organizational data in a memory with the set of image data corresponding to the images (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13).

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a long-term memory, a beginning sequence location; and an ending sequence location for the binding element received after the generation of the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a long-term memory (i.e. the Kremer reference discloses using a server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]),

a beginning sequence location (i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system

**(same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]], and**

**an ending sequence location for the binding element received after the generation of the electronic images (i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]).**

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document, printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the

binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images and providing a long-term memory for storage of image data.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 53: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the images correspond to documents (**i.e. the documents that are scanned into the system generate images that are printed; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**).

Re claim 56: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an



individual image (i.e. **the system of Kremer specifically discloses containing flags that are associated with image or document characteristics specific to a certain page; see ¶ [0034] and [0051]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have pages within the document contain a flag corresponding to a specific processing feature specific to that page (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0034]).

Re claim 58: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface (i.e. **the user interface receives information regarding a document to be scanned and instructions regarding the copying of the document. The received information is then sent to the control system from the interface or input section of the invention; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 59: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a computer system according to claim 58, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document, a position of an associated individual image

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with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (**i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses identifying that a stapler or a punch hole is being used as the binding element within the system; see col. 24, ll. 30-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 60: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to selectively display the images and the organizational data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses further configured to selectively display the images and the organizational data (**i.e. the Kremer reference discloses a computer connected to a scanner and electronic images generated are displayed on the computer for correction of any errors. In addition, the instructions regarding the production of the print job can also be provided by the store front computer. Lastly, the job preparation terminal can display the image data of the job and the actual layout of the job, which is shown in figure 16; see ¶ [0022]-[0030]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of further configured to selectively display the images and the organizational data, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the system

computers as the image is scanned into the system or rearrange the layout of the actual scanned document (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 63: Tabata '843 discloses a medium storing a program to be executed on a computer, wherein the program is configured to cause the computer to:

control a scanner to generate image data corresponding to a set of images (i.e. **the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58**);

control the scanner to make a physical copy of the images substantially concurrently with generating the image data (i.e. **the Tabata '843 reference discloses the feature of printing information after the information is scanned into the copier; see col. 23, ll. 8-27**);

receive organizational information relating to the images (i.e. **the user is able to enter in information such as the binding information or the number of pages to which the binding will be applied. The different types of information entered are considered as organizational information entered by the user at an interface that is linked to the copier device; see col. 24, ll. 25-col. 25, ll. 56**), wherein the organizational information comprises:

binding information (i.e. **in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding**

**information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the information regarding the stapling and print hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56) comprising:**

**a location for the binding element received prior to the generation of the electronic images (i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

**an ending sequence location for the binding element received (i.e. when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

**range information (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages**

**entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13); and**

**description information (i.e. on the user interface, the user can enter in the image size change rate. This rate can be considered as image description information since this information describes the size change of image data; see col. 20, ll. 26-64);**

**generate organizational data associated with the images according to the organizational information concurrently with the generation of the images (i.e. the information regarding the binding, image size change rate and the number of pages in a document is entered in before the scanning process. This information is concurrently associated with the images as the information is scanned into the system; see col. 20, ll. 26-64 and col. 22, ll. 1-55); and**

**store the image data and organizational information in a memory (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a long-term memory, a beginning sequence location; and an ending sequence location for the binding element received after the generation of the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a long-term memory (**i.e. the Kremer reference discloses using a server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]**),

a beginning sequence location (**i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]**), and

an ending sequence location for the binding element received after the generation of the electronic images (**i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]**).

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the

prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document, printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images and providing a long-term memory for storage of image data.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 64: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the images correspond to documents **(i.e. the documents that are scanned into the system generate images that are printed; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 67: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a medium according to claim 65, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. the system of Kremer specifically discloses containing flags that are associated with image or document characteristics specific to a certain page; see ¶ [0034] and [0051]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have pages within the document contain a flag corresponding to a specific processing feature specific to that page (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0034]).

Re claim 69: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.



Tabata '843 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to receive commands and organizational information relating to the images via an interface (**i.e. the user interface receives information regarding a document to be scanned and instructions regarding the copying of the document. The received information is then sent to the control system from the interface or input section of the invention; see col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

Re claim 70: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses a medium according to claim 69, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (**i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses identifying that a stapler or a punch hole is being used as the binding element within the system; see col. 24, ll. 30-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 71: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to selectively display the images and the organizational data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to selectively

display the images and the organizational data (**i.e. the Kremer reference discloses a computer connected to a scanner and electronic images generated are displayed on the computer for correction of any errors. In addition, the instructions regarding the production of the print job can also be provided by the store front computer. Lastly, the job preparation terminal can display the image data of the job and the actual layout of the job, which is shown in figure 16; see ¶ [0022]-[0030].**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to selectively display the images and the organizational data, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the system computers as the image is scanned into the system or rearrange the layout of the actual scanned document (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 74: Tabata '843 discloses a method for making images of a plurality of documents, comprising:

making physical copies of the documents (**i.e. the Tabata reference utilizes a copier to read images fed through the automatic document feeder; see col. 13, ll. 40-58);**

generating image data corresponding to the documents substantially concurrently with making the physical copies of the documents (**i.e. the Tabata '843**

**reference discloses the feature of printing information after the information is scanned into the copier; see col. 23, ll. 8-27);**

**storing the image data in a memory (i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses storing scanned image data or electronic images within the internal memory of the CPU or the image processing section during the processing of image data; see col. 24, ll. 8-12);**

**generating organizational data relating to the documents concurrently with the generation of the image data (i.e. the information regarding the binding, image size change rate and the number of pages in a document is entered in before the scanning process. This information is concurrently associated with the images as the information is scanned into the system; see col. 20, ll. 26-64 and col. 22, ll. 1-55), wherein the organizational data comprises:**

**document binding information (i.e. in the system, the image processing section of the invention contains an internal memory that stores both the image data and the stapling position with a punch hole position within the document. The stapling and punch hole binding information can be considered as a set of binding information for a collection of documents that have been scanned into the system. With Tabata entering in the information regarding the stapling and print hole punch options before the copying process begins, the system performs the feature of having a set of binding information for the stored image data stored concurrently in memory as the image data is generated through the scanning device; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56) comprising:**

a location for binding element entered into a user interface by the user prior to the generation of the image data **(i.e. the user enters in a location of a binding element before the generation of electronic images that result from the scanning of documents; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

an ending sequence location for the binding element entered into the user interface by the user **(i.e. when a user enters in the number of pages of a document, the user enters in data informing the copier of the ending page that will be stapled. The number of pages in the document entered into the user interface signals to the copier that the last page of the number of pages input into the system is the ending sequence location within a document for the binding element; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13 and col. 24, ll. 24-col. 25, ll. 56);**

document range information **(i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13); and**

document description information **(i.e. on the user interface, the user can enter in the image size change rate. This rate can be considered as image description information since this information describes the size change of image data; see col. 20, ll. 26-64);**

associating the organizational with the image data (i.e. the information regarding the binding, image size change rate and the number of pages in a document is entered in before the scanning process. This information is concurrently associated with the images as the information is scanned into the system; see col. 20, ll. 26-64 and col. 22, ll. 1-55); and

storing the associated organizational data in the memory (i.e. when the user enters in the amount of papers included within a document, this information is stored in the internal memory of the CPU or image processing section in association with the scanned images input from the image reading section. The information about the scanned document is considered as organizational information. The number of pages entered into the input section is stored concurrently with the generation of the electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 1-col. 23, ll. 13).

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach the long-term memory, a beginning sequence location; and an ending sequence location for the binding element entered into the user interface by the user after the generation of the image data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses the long-term memory (i.e. the Kremer reference discloses using a server or a computer that can store the input image data for a long period of time; see ¶ [0029]),

a beginning sequence location (i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses printing documents that are scanned into the image forming system (same field of endeavor). However, in the reference of Kremer '365, the location of the binding element within a set of pages is performed. The user is able to set page features for any of the pages in a document. Using this configuration, the user would be able to set up a series of pages within a document that contain a binding element; see paragraphs [0030] and [0042]-[0050]), and

an ending sequence location for the binding element entered into the user interface by the user after the generation of the image data (i.e. in the system, the operators are able to enter an ending location of binding options for electronic images within a document after the documents are scanned into the system; see ¶ [0030] and [0042]-[0050]).

Hence the prior art includes each element claimed, although not necessarily in a single prior art reference, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination of the elements in a single prior art reference.

In combination, Tabata '843 performs the same function as it does separately of scanning a document, generating electronic images from the scanned document, printing the electronic images, having a user through an interface specify binding information within a document before the generation of electronic images through the scanning process and storing binding information concurrently with the generation of

electronic images from the copying process. Kremer '365 performs the same function as it does separately of allowing a user to enter a beginning sequence location for the binding options, to enter an ending sequence location after the generation of images and providing a long-term memory for storage of image data.

The results of the combination would have been predictable and resulted in modifying the invention of Tabata '843 to include allowing the user to enter in beginning sequence location prior to the generation of electronic images along with the entering of other binding information prior to scanning and entering in an ending sequence location after the generation of electronic images as disclosed in the device of Kremer '843 thereby allowing a user to set features/formatting specific to certain pages such as the binding sequence location as Kremer discloses in paragraph [0045] to be included with other pre-scanning processes performed in the Tabata invention.

Re claim 78: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a method according to claim 74, wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image **(i.e. the system of Kremer specifically discloses containing flags that are associated with image or document characteristics specific to a certain page; see ¶ [0034] and [0051]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the organizational data includes at least one flag associated with an individual image, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have pages within the document contain a flag corresponding to a specific processing feature specific to that page (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0034]).

Re claim 81: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 disclosed a method according to claim 80, wherein the organizational information includes information relating to at least one of a position of an associated individual image in a document, a position of an associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether an associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document (**i.e. the system of Tabata '843 discloses identifying that a stapler or a punch hole is being used as the binding element within the system; see col. 24, ll. 30-col. 25, ll. 56).**

Re claim 82: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising selectively displaying the images and the organizational data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses further comprising selectively displaying the images and the organizational



data (i.e. the Kremer reference discloses a computer connected to a scanner and electronic images generated are displayed on the computer for correction of any errors. In addition, the instructions regarding the production of the print job can also be provided by the store front computer. Lastly, the job preparation terminal can display the image data of the job and the actual layout of the job, which is shown in figure 16; see ¶ [0022]-[0030]).

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of further comprising selectively displaying the images and the organizational data, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have any errors within the scanned image fixed by the system computers as the image is scanned into the system or rearrange the layout of the actual scanned document (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

5. Claims 3, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Arimoto '733 (USP 5369733).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 2, further comprising an interface connected to the scanner, wherein the interface is configured to initiate the generation of the electronic images (i.e. the user inputs information into the interface in order to start the copying process of the image data. The image reading device is connected to the user interface; see col. 22, ll. 1-55).

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach the feature to facilitate changing the storage location.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses facilitate changing the storage location (**i.e. the device of Arimoto is similar to the device in Tabata '843 since both can perform scanning and printing functions (same field of endeavor). However, in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store some type of data to be used by the printing system; see col. 2, lines 1-25).**

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to facilitate changing the storage location, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, wherein the storage location comprises a changeable default storage location (**i.e. within the Tabata '843 system, the image data can be stored within the internal memory of the control section and the image processing section. These two different internal memories can be considered as changeable default storage**

**location since the image data can be stored in either location; see col. 17, ll. 33-50 and col. 24, ll. 25-56).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to specifically teach selectively changeable.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses selectively changeable (i.e. **the device of Arimoto is similar to the device in Tabata '843 since both can perform scanning and printing functions (same field of endeavor). However, in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store some type of data to be used by the printing system and is an example of the “selectively changeable” feature of a storage location; see col. 2, lines 1-25).**

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of selectively changing a storage location incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 14, wherein:

the interface is configured to initiate the generating of the electronic images (i.e. **the user inputs information into the interface in order to start the copying process of the image data. The image reading device is connected to the user interface; see col. 22, ll. 1-55).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Arimoto '733. Arimoto '733 discloses the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface (i.e. **the device of Arimoto is similar to the device in Tabata '843 since both can perform scanning and printing functions (same field of endeavor). However, in the device of Arimoto '733, the system allows a user interface have a selection device to choose a memory location. This chosen memory location is used to store a specific type of data to be used by the printing system. This feature incorporated in Tabata '843 with the user interface performs the above feature; see col. 2, lines 1-25).**

Therefore, in view of Arimoto '733, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of the default storage location is selectively changeable from a user interface incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to select one of the memory locations in the image processing system (as stated in Arimoto '733 col. 2, lines 1-25).

6. Claims 6, 13, 33, 41, 52 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, as applied to claims 1, 12, 24, 39, 51 and 74 above, and further in view of Gann '460 (USP 6965460).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising an interface for providing commands to the scanner (**i.e. the interface shown in figure 12 is capable of providing commands to the scanner in the copier to perform the scanning operation. The interface is also capable of performing other commands within the system, such as changing the image size rate, entering in the number of pages to be copied and binding information; see col. 20, ll. 26-64).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system (**i.e. like the device of Tabata '843, the Gann system can perform a scanning operation on an input sheet (same field of endeavor). However, the Gann system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).**

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365 in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising receiving verbal commands regarding the images via a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses receiving verbal commands regarding the images via a voice recognition system (i.e. like the device of Tabata, the Gann system can perform a scanning operation on an input sheet (same field of endeavor). However, the Gann system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of receiving verbal commands regarding images via a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to utilize voice

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recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 32, wherein the interface includes a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface includes a voice recognition system **(i.e. like the device of Tabata '843, the Gann system can perform a scanning operation on an input sheet (same field of endeavor). However, the Gann system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system. With the voice recognition technology combined with the interface in Tabata '843, the above feature is performed; see col. 9, lines 1-28).**

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the interface includes a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 41: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the interface comprises a voice recognition system **(i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system. With the voice recognition technology combined with the interface in Tabata '843, the above feature is performed; see col. 9, lines 1-28).**

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the interface comprises a voice recognition system incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 52: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach a computer system according to claim 51, wherein the computer system includes a voice



recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses wherein the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner (**i.e. the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).**

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the computer system includes a voice recognition system configured to receive commands relating to the set of images and to control the scanner, incorporated in the device of Tabata '365, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

Re claim 76: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving commands relating to at least one of the images and the organizational data (**i.e. the interface shown in figure 12 is capable of providing commands to the scanner in the copier to perform the scanning operation. The interface is also capable of performing other commands within the system, such as changing the image size**

**rate, entering in the number of pages to be copied, which is considered as organization information, and binding information; see col. 20, ll. 26-64).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising receiving verbal commands relating to at least one of the images and the organizational data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gann '460. Gann '460 discloses further comprising receiving verbal commands (i.e. **the system is able to accept verbal commands in the voice recognition system in order to perform a scanning operation. The user has various methods in the system of Gann '460 to input commands to perform functions on the image data used in the image forming system; see col. 9, lines 1-28).**

Therefore, in view of Gann '460, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a method further comprising receiving verbal commands incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as combined with the features of Kremer '365, in order to utilize voice recognition technology to accept verbal commands (as stated in Gann '460 col. 9, lines 1-28).

7. Claims 8, 9, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Reichel '448 (USP 5960448).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a control system connected to the scanner (**i.e. the reference of Tabata discloses a controller connected to the image reading means of the copier; see fig. 1, col. 13, ll. 40-58).**

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach wherein the control system is configured to generate and insert reference numbers into the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images (**i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses setting binding options to be applied to scanned documents before printing occurs (same field of endeavor). The system allows for page numbers or Bates numbers to be inserted into the electronic image that is generated from an input document; see paragraphs [0030] and [0043].**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to insert reference numbers into the electronic images incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have annotations of bates stamping to document pages during the editing/generation of a document (as stated in Kremer '365 paragraph [0043]).

However, the combination of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365 fails to teach automatically generate reference numbers.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Reichek '448. Reichek '448 discloses to automatically generate reference numbers (i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses setting binding options to be applied to scanned documents before printing occurs (same field of endeavor). However, in Reichek, once document is scanned in the system, a Bates number, considered as a reference number, is automatically generated. With the Combination of Reichek of having an automatic process of generating information combined with the references of Tabata and Kremer, the above feature is performed; see col. 5, line 23 – col. 6, line 15).

Therefore, in view of Reichek '448, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of automatically generating reference numbers incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to automatically generate Bates numbers for a scanned image whenever the document is input through the scanning process (as stated in Reichek col. 6, lines 1-15).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, and further in view of Reichek '448 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach a system for making images according to claim 8, wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copies.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document (i.e. **like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses setting binding options to be applied to scanned documents before printing occurs (same field of endeavor). The system allows for page numbers or Bates numbers to be inserted into the electronic image that is generated from an input document; see paragraphs [0030] and [0043];** and

the reference numbers are included in the physical copies (i.e. **once these documents are printed out, the annotations to the document are seen in the finished product. Bates and pages numbers are output once the document completes the editing process in the workflow management software; see paragraphs [0030] and [0043].**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the system wherein the control system is configured to insert the reference numbers into each electronic image before printing the copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copies incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have annotations of bates stamping to document pages during the editing/ generation of a document (as stated in Kremer '365 paragraph [0043]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising further comprising inserting reference numbers into the electronic images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses comprising inserting reference numbers into the electronic images (**i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses setting binding options to be applied to scanned documents before printing occurs (same field of endeavor). The system allows for page numbers or Bates numbers to be inserted into the electronic image that is generated from an input document; see paragraphs [0030] and [0043].**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of inserting reference numbers into the electronic images incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have annotations of bates stamping to document pages during the editing/generation of a document (as stated in Kremer '365 paragraph [0043]).

However, the combination of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365 fails to teach automatically generating reference numbers.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Reichel '448. Reichel '448 discloses to automatically generating reference numbers (**i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, the Reichel invention involves scanning documents and outputting documents using a hard copy device (same field of endeavor). However, in Reichel, once document is scanned in the system, a Bates number, considered**

**as a reference number, is automatically generated. With the Combination of Reichek of having an automatic process of generating information combined with the references of Tabata '843 and Kremer, the above feature is performed; see col. 5, line 23 – col. 6, line 15).**

Therefore, in view of Reichek '448, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of automatically generating reference numbers incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer, in order to automatically generate Bates numbers for a scanned image (as stated in Reichek col. 6, lines 1-15).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, and further in view of Reichek '448 are disclosed above.

However, the reference of Tabata '843 fails to teach a method of making images of documents according to claim 20, wherein: the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document; and the reference numbers are included in the physical copy.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document (i.e. like the reference of Tabata '843, Kremer discloses setting binding options to be applied to scanned documents before printing occurs (same field of endeavor). The system allows for page numbers or

**Bates numbers to be inserted into the electronic image that is generated from an input document; see paragraphs [0030] and [0043]); and**

**the reference numbers are included in the physical copy (i.e. once these documents are printed out, the annotations to the document are seen in the finished product. Bates and pages numbers are output once the document completes the editing process in the workflow management software; see paragraphs [0030] and [0043]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method steps of the reference numbers are inserted into each electronic image before making the physical copy of the document and the reference numbers are included in the physical copy incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have annotations of bates stamping to document pages during the editing/generation of a document (as stated in Kremer '365 paragraph [0043]).

8. Claims 10, 11, 22, 23, 37, 38, 49, 50, 61, 62, 72, 73, 83 and 84 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata '843, as modified by the features of Kremer '365, as applied to claims 1, 12, 24, 51 and 63 above, and further in view of Nakagiri '826 (USP 6924826).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.



Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 1, further comprising a recording system connected to the scanner (**i.e. the system of Tabata contains the feature of having a recording system within the copier to record information onto a floppy disk; see col. 22, ll. 15-55**), wherein the recording system is configured to record the electronic images on a medium (**i.e. the recording system within the copier is used to record an image onto a floppy disk that is able to be inserted into a copier for extracting the image and copy output; see col. 22, ll. 15-55**).

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach store a viewer program on the medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses store a viewer program on the medium (**i.e. like Tabata '843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor)**). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to store a viewer program on the medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Tabata '843, as modified Kremer '365, and further in view of Nakagiri '826 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses a system for making images according to claim 10, wherein:

the recording system copies the electronic images onto the medium (**i.e. the Tabata system is used to have a copier record image data onto a floppy disk and these images are considered as electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 15-55**).

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach the scanner generates the electronic images in an initial format; and the recording system copies the electronic images onto the medium in the initial format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses the scanner generates the electronic images in an initial format (**i.e. the scanner generates electronic images from hard copy documents in an initial format that reflects image data directly in the ready for printer format. Using the different interface specifications, the scanner generates images in printer ready format; see ¶ [0035]-[0040]**); and

the recording system copies the electronic images onto the medium in the initial format **(i.e. the job preparation workstation is used to receive the scanned image data in print ready format. The job preparation workstation acquires these images from the attached scanner and the images can be copied onto a storage medium within the job preparation workstation's hard disk in the print ready format; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the scanner that generates the electronic images in an initial format; and the recording system that copies the electronic images onto the medium in the initial format, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have image data stored on a hard disk within the format acquired from the scanner device (as stated in Kremer '365 at ¶ [0029] and [0040]).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 12, further comprising:

copying the images onto a medium **(i.e. the Tabata system is used to have a copier record image data onto a floppy disk and these images are considered as electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 15-55).**

However, the reference of Tabata '843 fails to teach store a viewer program on the medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses store a viewer program on the medium (i.e. like Tabata '843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to store a viewer program on the medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, and further in view of Nakagiri '826 are disclosed above.

Tabata '843 discloses a method of making images of documents according to claim 22,

copying the images onto the medium includes copying the images onto the medium (**i.e. the Tabata system is used to have a copier record image data onto a floppy disk and these images are considered as electronic images; see col. 22, ll. 15-55**).

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein generating the electronic images includes generating the electronic images in an initial format; and copying the images onto the medium includes copying the images onto the medium in the initial format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein generating the electronic images includes generating the electronic images in an initial format (**i.e. the scanner generates electronic images from hard copy documents in an initial format that reflects image data directly in the ready for printer format. Using the different interface specifications, the scanner generates images in printer ready format; see ¶ [0035]-[0040]**); and

copying the images onto the medium includes copying the images onto the medium in the initial format (**i.e. the job preparation workstation is used to receive the scanned image data in print ready format. The job preparation workstation acquires these images from the attached scanner and the images can be copied onto a storage medium within the job preparation workstation's hard disk in the print ready format; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]**).

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the scanner that generates the electronic images in an initial format; and the recording system that

copies the electronic images onto the medium in the initial format, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to have image data stored on a hard disk within the format acquired from the scanner device (as stated in Kremer '365 at ¶¶ [0029] and [0040]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images, the organizational data to a storage medium **(i.e. the system of Tabata contains the feature of having a recording system within the copier to record information onto a floppy disk. The information on the floppy disk includes image data with the number of pages in the document, which is considered as organizational information; see col. 22, ll. 15-55).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer fails to teach and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. like Tabata '843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the**

**embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).**

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a control system configured to export a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, and further in view of Nakagiri '826 are disclosed above.

However, the reference of Tabata '843 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (i.e. the reference of Kremer '365 discloses exporting images from the scanning

**device to the job preparation workstation for further image processing or to the store front workstation to fix a scanning image errors; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to perform editing or manipulation of image data once this information is scanned and developed into electronic images (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 49: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses an imaging system according to claim 39, wherein the control system is configured to export the images, the organizational data to a storage medium **(i.e. the system of Tabata contains the feature of having a recording system within the copier to record information onto a floppy disk. The information on the floppy disk includes image data with the number of pages in the document, which is considered as organizational information; see col. 22, ll. 15-55).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. like Tabata '843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a**



**display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).**

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a control system configured to export a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32).

Re claim 50: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the reference of Tabata '843 fails to teach an imaging system according to claim 24, wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second

system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. the reference of Kremer '365 discloses exporting images from the scanning device to the job preparation workstation for further image processing or to the store front workstation to fix a scanning image errors; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to perform editing or manipulation of image data once this information is scanned and developed into electronic images (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 61: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to export the images, the organizational data to a storage medium **(i.e. the system of Tabata contains the feature of having a recording system within the copier to record information onto a floppy disk. The information on the floppy disk includes image data with the number of pages in the document, which is considered as organizational information; see col. 22, ll. 15-55).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium **(i.e. like Tabata**

**'843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).**

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a control system configured to export a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32).

Re claim 62: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the reference of Tabata '843 fails to teach a computer system according to claim 51, further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a computer system further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images **(i.e. the reference of Kremer '365 discloses exporting images from the scanning device to the job preparation workstation for further image processing or to the store front workstation to fix a scanning image errors; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein the control system is configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to perform editing or manipulation of image data once this information is scanned and developed into electronic images (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 72: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to cause the computer to export the images, the organizational data to a storage medium **(i.e. the system of Tabata contains the feature of having a recording system within the copier to record information onto a floppy disk. The information on the floppy disk includes image data with the number of pages in the document, which is considered as organizational information; see col. 22, ll. 15-55).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. like **Tabata '843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).**

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a program further configured to cause a computer to export a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32).

Re claim 73: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the reference of Tabata '843 fails to teach a medium according to claim 63, wherein the program is further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a medium further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (**i.e. the reference of Kremer '365 discloses exporting images from the scanning device to the job preparation workstation for further image processing or to the store front workstation to fix a scanning image errors; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a program further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to perform editing or manipulation of image data once this information is scanned and developed into electronic images (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

Re claim 83: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above. Tabata '843 discloses a method according to claim 74, further comprising exporting the images, the organizational data to a storage medium (**i.e. the system of Tabata contains the feature of having a recording system within the copier to record information onto a floppy disk. The information on the floppy disk includes**

**image data with the number of pages in the document, which is considered as organizational information; see col. 22, ll. 15-55).**

However, the combination of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 fails to teach and a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakagiri '826. Nakagiri '826 discloses a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium (i.e. like Tabata '843, Nakagiri performs the function of scanning and printing a document (same field of endeavor). However, unlike Tabata '843, Nakagiri '826 discloses storing a display control program that is used display an editing program to edit image data. Also, the reference discloses containing a program to preview image data on a medium since the embodiments of the invention can be stored on a medium to be executed when the medium is read by a computer. With the embodiments of shown in figures 16-18 able to be performed through the use of a computer readable medium, the above feature is performed; see col. 3, ll. 9-48 and col. 23, ll. 5-32).

Therefore, in view of Nakagiri '826, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of exporting a resource for viewing the images to a storage medium incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to allow a computer to execute the method of displaying an image on a computer and editing the image through the stored editing/displaying program (as stated in Nakagiri col. 23, ll. 11-32)..

Re claim 84: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, the combination of Tabata '843 fails to teach a method according to claim 74, further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kremer '365. Kremer '365 discloses a method further comprising exporting the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images (**i.e. the reference of Kremer '365 discloses exporting images from the scanning device to the job preparation workstation for further image processing or to the store front workstation to fix a scanning image errors; see ¶ [0029]-[0040]).**

Therefore, in view of Kremer '365, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a program further configured to export the images to a second system, wherein the second system is configured to facilitate processing of the images, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, in order to perform editing or manipulation of image data once this information is scanned and developed into electronic images (as stated in Kremer '365 ¶ [0030]).

9. Claims 31, 45, 57, 68 and 79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, as applied to claims 24, 39, 51, 63 and 71 above, and further in view of Koga '510 (USP 6115510).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.



However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Koga '510. Koga '510 discloses wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. **like the Tabata reference, the Koga '510 reference is used to scan in image data and determine the binding information applied to a scanned document (same field of endeavor).** However, when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as **organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63),** a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. **when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of**

**the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63**), and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

Therefore, in view of Koga '510, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to have a register representing the binding information and the page information within a scanned job (as stated in Koga '510 col. 9, ll. 4-63).

Re claim 45: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in an individual document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Koga '510. Koga '510 discloses an imaging system according to claim 44, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in an individual document (i.e. **when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated**

**image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.**

Therefore, in view of Koga '510, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in an individual document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to have a register representing the binding information and the page information within a scanned job (as stated in Koga '510 col. 9, ll. 4-63).

Re claim 57: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Koga '510. Koga '510 discloses a computer system according to claim 56, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (**i.e. when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63**), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (**i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63**), and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

Therefore, in view of Koga '510, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to have a register representing the binding information and the page information within a scanned job (as stated in Koga '510 col. 9, ll. 4-63).

Re claim 68: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a medium according to claim 67, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Koga '510. Koga '510 discloses a medium according to claim 67, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. **when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the**

**documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63), and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document.**

Therefore, in view of Koga '510, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of a document, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to have a register representing the binding information and the page information within a scanned job (as stated in Koga '510 col. 9, ll. 4-63).

Re claim 79: The teachings of Tabata '843 in view of Kremer '365 are disclosed above.

However, Tabata '843 fails to specifically teach a method according to claim 78, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding

element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Koga '510. Koga '510 discloses a method according to claim 78, wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document (i.e. **when the register c in the system represents a certain value, the image of the document is rotated a certain degree. This represents a position of an associated image in a document that has been scanned. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63**), a position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element (i.e. **when the registers a and b have a certain value in them, the stapling position is designated and the type of staple used on the document is also designated. The registers with the respective values represent flags with a certain value that indicate different organizational information. This information is considered as organizational information since it deals with the arrangement, or organization, of the documents; see figs. 11 and 12, col. 9, lines 4-63**), and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual.

Therefore, in view of Koga '510, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein the flag indicates at least one of a position of the associated individual image in a document, a

position of the associated individual image with respect to a binding element, the identity of a binding element, and whether the associated individual image corresponds to a duplex side of an individual, incorporated in the device of Tabata '843, as modified by Kremer '365, in order to have a register representing the binding information and the page information within a scanned job (as stated in Koga '510 col. 9, ll. 4-63).

### ***Conclusion***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
11. Ryan (USP 7092963) discloses a job ticket comprised of several job segments. The job segments makeup the whole job. The job can be finished in multiple manners (see col. 3, lines 21-34). Also, each job segment can have different finishing operation, which would perform the feature of having information that defines a specific binding element and an arrangement location of finishing that occurs on a certain part of the part (i.e. job segment).
12. Rackman (USP 5903646) discloses a system in which Bates numbers are inserted into an electronic image before an image is printed for an output. This reference can perform the same features of the Jiang reference applied above.
13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).



A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2625

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/CHAD DICKERSON/  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625